

PRISONERS PULL STAKES

Clark County Jail Loses Six of Its Most Interesting Inmates Without Any Notice.

SHERIFF WEIR IS WORRIED

Says That He Cannot Understand How the Men Secured Saws for Their Work of Escape.

A POSSE IS NOW IN PURSUIT

Half a Dozen Men Threatened the Minority with Death; and the Trembling Two, Filled with a Desire to Prevent the Success of the Plot, Could Only Stand by and Watch the Liberty-Determined Six Give the Sheriff a Speedy Early Morning Slip.

Athens, Ga., January 15.—(Special to The Evening Constitution.)—When Sheriff Weir, of Clarke county, went in to give his prisoners their breakfast he found only two out of eight prisoners in the jail.

The six who had escaped were all negroes:

John Sprafkin, charged with assault upon Mrs. Infaney, of Boone county.

Linton Infaney and Taylor Finney, charged with the murder of Julius Hardy, a prominent white man of Oglethorpe county.

Charles Harris, who shot his wife five times in this city recently.

Henry Armstrong, who has three wives and charged with bigamy.

George Whitfield, charged with burglary.

Those left were T. L. Kennedy, the negro editor from Elberton, charged with assault with intent to murder, and Essick Martin, charged with gambling.

Kennedy says the six negroes got out this morning at 1 o'clock. They had been at work two days and evidently had a good saw in their possession, as three bars of the doors were sawed and a big hole dug through the part wall.

Once outside, they threw their blankets, which had been tied together around a bench, over the jail wall and were soon at liberty. Kennedy says they threatened to kill him if he gave the alarm.

They told him it was kill or be killed with them; that they never intended being taken alive.

Officers are in pursuit and may recapture the prisoners. Sheriff Weir says the affair is a mysterious one.

BIG BOOM FOR CORN.

Alcohol Used in the Arts Will Likely Be Placed on the Free List by the Next Congress.

Washington, January 15.—Senator Platt's special committee charged with the investigation of the question of the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts has had the subject under consideration for several weeks and has taken a very large amount of testimony. Some important information bearing upon the subject has just come to the attention of the committee.

It has been learned that a movement is on foot in France to abolish the tax on alcohol for all uses except alcoholic beverages. France is moved to this by the effect of the liberal laws of Germany, which has resulted in an enormous increase of her foreign commerce in articles in which alcohol is a factor. Supplementary to this comes a presentation to members of the committee of the fact that if the use of alcohol in the arts were as large, in proportion to the entire consumption of distilled spirits, in this country as in Germany, it would increase this consumption in the United States from the present amount of about \$300,000 gallons to 1,000,000 gallons. This would make a market for 30,000,000 bushels more of corn than can now be sold.

From what members of the committee have said, it is believed a report favorable to this free alcohol in the arts and sciences will be made in the near future, and with the tariff bill that will be presented for the consideration of the next congress, or possibly as an independent measure.

JOY IN CALIFORNIA.

The Public Celebrate on a Special Holiday the Defeat of Pacific Bill.

San Francisco, Cal., January 15.—Mass meetings were held in nearly all the cities and towns of California on Saturday in

THE Light of Africa



Dispels the Gloom

from minds darkened by care, worry, grief, overwork, or disease. Better dispense with the Kimberly diamonds or the Coast Range gold than with this African nut from which is prepared the new tonic.

Vino-Kolafra

It uplifts, brightens, dissipates weariness and fatigue, imparts strength and endurance, hastens convalescence, reinforces the heart, tones the nerves, and deepens the breathing. To the aged and feeble it gives fresh life and vigor. Palatable, Refreshing, Sustaining, Non-intoxicating, no bad after-effect.

Sold by Druggists Generally. **McKewenwick Pharmacal Co.,** 105 and 107 N. Main St., New York.

WILL MAKE WAR ON BACTERIA

HEALTH BOARD LINES UP FOR AN IMPORTANT CRUSADE.

WANT A NEW DEPARTMENT

Dr. McRae Says the Health Interest of the City Demands That This New Step in the Direction of Scientific Progress Be Taken—Will Search Out the Deadly Disease Germs in Milk—Will Be a Strong Guard Against Spread of Diphtheria.

The board of health of Atlanta is getting ready to wage a scientific war on bacteria. The city's sanitary guardians have decided to keep the health department abreast with the march of science.

This move called for the establishment of a new department—the bacteriological department. Professor McCandless has been placed in charge of the department and will soon have all the necessary equipment ready for the work.

The importance of this step by the board of health cannot be over-estimated. As now conceded by all physicians, a great many diseases owe their origin to the presence of bacteria, or germs which poison the system. It has been demonstrated that a single drop of blood contains millions and millions of microbes may exist, and in a few hours they may increase many million times.

These minute germs immediately upon entering the system begin to circulate and poison the system until disease develops. There are many diseases which cannot be correctly diagnosed without resort to a microscopic inspection, so there will be a microscopic department in connection with the bacteriological department.

What Dr. McRae Says. Dr. McRae, the secretary of the board of health, gave an Evening Constitution reporter a statement concerning the new movement lately inaugurated by the board. He said:

"We are determined to keep the health department of Atlanta up to the highest standard and have established the bacteriological and microscopic departments. These will be under the direction and supervision of Professor McCandless. The cost to the city will not be more than \$400 a year. As is well known, the purity of food products cannot be scientifically discovered without the use of the microscope. Water may be chemically pure and still contain germs that will produce typhoid fever and various other diseases. A chemical analysis of water will show the presence of ammonia, the nitrates and chlorides, indicating that the water is contaminated and may be a source of danger. A microscopic inspection demonstrates the presence of the disease germs themselves.

Determination of Diphtheria. "One of the principal functions of this department will be scientific determination of diphtheria. Membranous croup is often mistaken for diphtheria, and vice versa. Simple throat troubles are not infrequently thought to be diphtheritic. The reason for an examination is that the Klebs-Lieffler bacillus is generally accepted as pathognomonic of diphtheria, and its presence can only be determined by a microscopic inspection of the membrane or secretions from affected parts. You can see how unjust it would be to quarantine a child with a simple sore throat.

"Milk often contains disease germs which will produce typhoid fever and even tuberculosis. It is the intention of the board of health to make this department as perfect as possible.

"Atlanta is sure to keep ahead in everything and it is not going to get behind the scientific world in its war on bacteria."

ON A LIVE VOLCANO.

The Embarrassing Situation of the Turkish Sultan.

From The Contemporary Review. The "Commander of the Faithful" is at present fifty years of age. He is of medium stature, rather stout, and of the average, and of weakly constitution. His countenance has no wicked expression and is of the Circassian type from the mother's side, but bearing the marks of degeneracy on the father's side. The eyes are haggard, the forehead insignificant and narrow, the eyebrows very thick, forming two great arches, which coalesce. The large nose dominates the whole physiognomy, and is slightly inclined to one side at the lower extremity. The mouth is large, the lips thick. The sultan wears his beard long, and care has been taken to keep it white and shining. He speaks in a loud voice. Abdul Hamid's utterance is strident and imperious. It is the voice of a master, addressing those whom he regards as his slaves.

Ever since he has been on the throne Abdul Hamid has rarely gone to bed at night to rise in the morning like an ordinary man. He has been in bed for weeks at a time, and has been unable to get up. He has been in bed for weeks at a time, and has been unable to get up. He has been in bed for weeks at a time, and has been unable to get up.

Where the sultan will sleep is never known. He possesses more than thirty beds in the different parts of the palace, and these bedrooms are separated from the rest of the edifice by iron doors and complicated locks. At night he is accompanied by a large number of eunuchs, and also sleep outside the door of the apartment in which the sultan may be sleeping, for he knows that four-footed guardians cannot be tampered with. Formerly the members of the imperial harem used to move about among the numerous palaces on the Bosphorus, but Abdul Hamid put a stop to it. He has been in bed for weeks at a time, and has been unable to get up.

Who Murderer Davies Is. Buffalo, N. Y., January 15.—Benjamin L. Davies, who had been found guilty of the murder of a woman at Rugby, Tenn., Saturday, was well known in this city. Several years ago he was steward at the Niagara hotel.

Mrs. Davies was a daughter of Mrs. Lydia Brown, of this city. Private advice from Mrs. Brown, who is a widow, is that Davies was a man of no account, and that he was a habitual drunkard. He was a man of no account, and that he was a habitual drunkard. He was a man of no account, and that he was a habitual drunkard.

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A HELPING HAND



WOMEN suffering from any form of female weakness are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy and a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Read the following illustration:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

In March I wrote you the following letter, asking you if your remedies would aid me:—"I am twenty-eight years old, and have three children. I suffer terribly with pain in the small of the back, dizziness, kidney trouble, nervousness, burning sensation in my stomach, and I am unable to do anything." I received a reply, a very kind helpful letter. I followed your advice. To-day, I am glad to be able to write that I am a well woman. I wish all women in my way afflicted would do as I did, and they will find relief. I think any woman who will continue to suffer with any of these trying diseases peculiar to our sex after hearing what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done in so many cases, is responsible for her own sufferings.

MRS. JAMES J. HAGAN, 3842 Clinton St., Nicetown, Phila., Pa.

Three Books Worth Getting—"Guide to Health," "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," "Woman's Triumph."—These are FREE

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

STABBING AT A WEDDING

A DISAPPOINTED SUITOR RUNS AMUCK WITH CLASP KNIFE.

He Stabs the Bridegroom and Three Guests and Is Finally Overpowered—A Tenant Drove Him Into His Frenzy.

New York, January 15.—A rejected suitor caused riot and bloodshed last night at the wedding of the girl whom he had loved in vain. The bridegroom and three guests were stabbed before the police moved upon the wedding feast, which had become a riot, and the bridegroom was injured.

The man with the knife was John Ornish. He is a tall, powerfully built Hungarian. He had wooed Agnes Hafsi, and for a long time he had been waiting for her to accept him. Then Michael Roman met Agnes. Soon Roman and Agnes were betrothed and Ornish concealed his chagrin and was first to congratulate the bride and groom.

Then Michael Roman met Agnes. Soon Roman and Agnes were betrothed and Ornish concealed his chagrin and was first to congratulate the bride and groom. The wedding took place last evening at the home of the bride, 113 Sheriff street. The ceremony was over. The feast was at its height. Everybody was merry and the spirit of the wine pressed loosely the tongues of the guests. Then some one who had forgotten all prudence, turned to Ornish and in a joking way chided him for his ill luck in not winning so fair a bride.

A second later the guest wished that his idle words had never left his lips. Ornish, who had been trying to conceal his feelings, became on fire with anger. He roared a curse and rushed at the man with a clasp knife. He rushed first at the groom, who dodged him and retreated into a corner. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. The furniture was overturned. Women fled shrieking about the flat. Some of the men tried to overpower Ornish. He cut right and left with the knife.

The bride screamed and wept and begged him, for her sake, to desist. Ornish made his way to the bridegroom. Roman threw up his right arm received a painful wound. Ornish then stabbed the bridegroom's brother, who had interfered. He buried the knife in the arm of Charles Barnsky, and then stabbed Mary Zuphe, as she was trying to escape from the room. The policeman upon the beat heard the noise and rushed for assistance. He and four others from the Union Market station, which is only a short distance away, rushed into the room.

They overpowered Ornish after a brief struggle. Those who had been wound and returned to their homes. The bride was turned to her room. The bride was turned to her room. The bride was turned to her room.

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WILL SEARCH FOR DEADHEADS.

Police Board Investigating Committee To Look Off Sinecures.

The police board investigation begins tomorrow, and if there are any "deadheads" in the department it will soon be made known.

This investigation is the outcome of the board declaring the office of clerk of the recorder's court abolished, thereby throwing Commissioner Johnson's brother out of a position. The commissioner felt he was being unfairly treated and stated that there were a number of other persons connected with the department whose services could be dispensed with, if retrenchment was to be entered into.

The investigating committee is Mr. Patterson, chairman, and Messrs. Bivens and Johnson. Mr. Johnson has given notice that he will make a minority report if the "dead-heads" are not properly shown up in a report agreed upon by the other two commissioners.

The investigation will be watched with no little interest.

BOUCAULT'S HORSE KILLED.

An Act of Mercy to a Deceitful Old Animal.

From The New York Journal. A remarkable old animal has just met a violent death in this city. So far as known he was the oldest horse in active service in New York. That he was more than 31 years old is certain. The average age of a horse is 24 or 25 years. His owners, Clarke Bros., of West Fifty-seventh street, had to feed him on soft stuff, such as bran mash.

And yet this old horse carried weights that would break a young and vigorous horse. He never had a day's illness through sickness. He was a black horse, fifteen hands high, and up to the day of his death he was perfectly sound.

One of the most interesting facts in the old horse's history was that for a number of years he was owned by Dion Boucault, the famous playwright and actor. Boucault bought him at auction about the time that "The Shaughraun" was first produced in this city. He pulled Boucault's brougham to and from the theater during all his engagements in this city. He was a very spirited brute in those days. Twice he smashed the brougham and ran away with it.

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FIRE STATION NUMBER 8

APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW BUILDING COMES TODAY.

Marks Another Step in the Growth of Atlanta's Progressive Department—Where It Will Be Located.

At the meeting of the city council this afternoon an appropriation will be made for the fitting out of No. 8 fire station.

During the incumbency of Mayor Kling an appropriation was made and the modern fire house that is now ready to be occupied was built. The city bought the vacant lot on the corner of Church and Spring streets, and it is here that the new station is situated.

For several months No. 8 has stood completed, waiting for the apparatus and firemen. Before the month is out any call from this section will be responded to by the new corps of fire fighters.

All that is required to make No. 8 an active company is the appropriation. The fire force that was in active service during the exposition is waiting for Chief Joyner to notify them that their services are wanted and the new company will be made up of the exposition extra force.

Chief Joyner thinks that to put in apparatus and to pay the salaries of eleven men, the force used in a single house, it will cost about \$15,000. But owing to the fact that there is a good chemical engine in reserve that can be used, also the hose wagon exhibited at the exposition, the cost of fitting up the new station and paying all expenses for one year is put at \$12,000 by the chief.

The new No. 8 station is a modern fire house structure. Its interior is similar to that of all the other fire houses that have been built in the last two or three years. It is situated at a thickly populated point, two blocks from the Grand, Arago and other handsome structures and residences on the north side.

UNCLE SAM'S LOANS.

One of Them in the Early Days Was Payable in Tobacco.

Two curious facts are brought into prominence by Register Tillman in his recent report, says a correspondent of The New York Tribune. They are that the first loan made by the United States was payable in tobacco, and that Secretary Alexander Hamilton negotiated a loan in the absence of any law authorizing him to do so. The loan made payable in tobacco was authorized by a resolution of the continental congress on December 23, 1777. The length of the loan was indefinite, and the amount authorized was \$10,000,000. The amount issued was \$18,300, which sold at par, with interest at 5 per cent. This was received on June 4, 1777, from the Farmers' General of France. The purpose to which the loan was applied was the "purchase of supplies and to aid in the building of cruisers to prosecute the war of the revolution." The interest on \$18,300, the balance of the loan, ceased on December 1, 1776, when it was merged into the general account of the French debt in those days tobacco passed as money between the colonies.

Secretary Hamilton found the treasury (about funds) on his own responsibility he negotiated a loan of \$101,000. It held at par, with 6 per cent interest. The first issue of this loan was on September 13, 1780, and June 8, 1790, was named as the day of final redemption, and the duties of imports and tonnage were set aside to meet it. The money was obtained from the Bank of New York and the Bank of North America. The secretary said: "Obvious consideration dictated the propriety of future action in making previous loans as the public exigencies every call for, defining their extent and giving special authority to make them." A third loan followed under the act of congress of March 3, 1790. It was negotiated by President Washington, and the amount issued was \$50,000. The contract for the loan provided for its payment on terms similar to that of the preceding loan of the Bank of New York, the revenue derived from duties on imports and tonnage being pledged for its redemption. The money was used for the compensation of congress, the payment of salaries of the civil list, etc., and arrears of interest on the Dutch loan. There was in the treasury at the time a loan not exceeding \$20,000. Other loans followed in quick succession. Their history, as related in Register Tillman's recent valuable information for students of government finance.

IMPROVEMENTS AT OAKLAND.

Sexton Stephens Is Erecting Arkways and Will Lay Chert Walks.

Clarence Stephens, the sexton of Oakland cemetery, has made a good beginning in his new position. Many improvements around the grounds were needed and the sexton has started in to give this sacred spot a more pleasing appearance.

The sexton has erected an archway entrance on the Fair street side and two others on the side of construction facing on the north side.

The shrubbery and trees around the park have been removed. The main driveway through the cemetery will be laid with chert and the walks will be laid with granite. The grounds are in a bad condition, but the chert and bricks soon to be put down will improve them.

Special attention will be given to the soldiers' graves. This is a section of the cemetery that has been neglected in the past, but the new sexton is banking and otherwise improving them and will keep in good condition the graves of unknown soldiers.

In taking this manner of introducing Professor Munyon to the 100,000 readers of The Evening Constitution, it feels as though it had a pleasant duty to perform, and one which will bring to the notice of a great many readers, and the old ones as well.

Professor Munyon is a very remarkable man. He has gone to the world as the founder of a new school of medicine. He has succeeded, because his enterprises have been based on the science of the great work of humanity, and because of merit which he has claimed has not been ephemeral or visionary, but lasting and genuine.

Some have thought him boastful, because he has claimed that his school of home remedies is in advance of Hahnemann. He did not mean to be boastful. He only stated a simple self-evident fact. In effectiveness, positiveness, and certainty of good results, the Munyon system really wins where the great Hahnemann left off. Hahnemann was a discoverer of the truth, but Munyon's discoveries are in advance of Hahnemann's as Edison was in advance of Benjamin Franklin.

Professor Munyon objects very strongly to having his remedies classed as "home remedies." They are not patented, and he has no desire to have them so. He has no desire to have them so. He has no desire to have them so. He has no desire to have them so.

REDMOND, M. P., DON'T LIKE JAILS

HE PUBLICLY DENOUNCES THE
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

REVOLTING CRUELTY SCENES

The distinguished Irish leader of Parliament makes a sensational speech in Boston, and pays his respects to the British system of prison-keeping. He says it is worse than barbarous, and that convicts are driven to death and to insane asylums in a short time. He cites some cases of brutality which have come under his own observation.

Lynn, Mass., January 18.—Hon. John E. Redmond, member of parliament, who is visiting in this city, was yesterday tendered an informal reception by a number of the leading citizens at the Clover Club. Mr. Redmond, at the request of the chairman of the reception committee of the club, made a brief address, in which he said that what interested him most in this country was the prison system, which was far ahead of that of England. The latter was, in his opinion, the most brutal in the world, and might be described as a system of solitude and silence. When a prisoner in England received a visit from a friend or from his wife, or any member of his family, he might be described as an iron cage at one end of a large hall and the visitors were locked in the other end of the hall, with two wardens in the center to hear every word that was said. A prisoner in England was allowed only one visitor in four months, and was only allowed to write one letter in four months. For the slightest offense against the rules even these privileges were denied. A prisoner was not allowed books or literature of any kind until he had been a long time in prison, and then only about one volume in three weeks. Some prisoners in England were locked up in their cells twenty-two hours per day, and when they were marched around the prison yards for exercise if one prisoner should speak to another he was forthwith taken to solitary confinement in a dark cell, with only bread and water for diet.

Brutal and Revolting System.

The entire system was so brutal and revolting that it drove many men insane from the tortures inflicted on them. No attempt was made in English prisons to give men employment suitable to that to which they had been accustomed in the outside world, and the business men and men of literary tastes who might get into the prison were given the same kind of work as the men who had always been used to working with their hands. This work was about as hard as it could be. While a man who had been used to hard work might be able to stand it, it was brutal treatment for a professional man and people of the better classes.

The treatment of the Irish political prisoners in the British prisons was something too horrible to contemplate. Originally there were eighteen of these prisoners, but three of them had died. The five who were left were driven to the wall, and the five who were left were driven to the wall, and the five who were left were driven to the wall.

American Jails Are Better.

Mr. Redmond said that he only visited John Daly in Portland prison, and through the cage broke to him the news of the death of a very dear friend, one whom he loved dearly. Daly broke down at the news and when he recovered Mr. Redmond showed him a small photograph of the friend and look of hair. Daly asked to have them given him. Mr. Redmond gave the governor of the prison and asked permission to give the little mementoes to Daly, but that official asked Redmond if he wanted to break up the discipline of the prison. Mr. Redmond said that when he returned to England he would bring the matter of the prison system of Great Britain before parliament and make an effort to have it improved and made more humane.

OWENSBORO HOUSE ASSIGNS.

Big Kentucky Firm Fails for Over \$40,000.

Owensboro, Ky., January 18.—C. E. Mitchell, proprietor of one of the largest Philadelphia firms and local banks in this city, failed a deed of assignment yesterday. Liabilities exceed \$40,000.

WAGE SCALE MAY BE TAKEN UP

United Mine Workers' National Committee To Meet.

Columbus, O., January 18.—President Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers, has called a meeting of the new national executive committee here tomorrow. As this committee has power to make a wage scale, it is expected that this matter will be taken up at this meeting, though President Hatchford said tonight that he did not know what would be done.

MR. HARRIS MAY BE ELECTED.

Kansas Wants a United States Senator Now.

Topeka, Kan., January 18.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Harris is expected to be in the lead for United States senator. A new and strong candidate was announced last night, however, in ex-Governor John P. St. John.

Though a prohibitionist of national standing he is in accord with the populists and may slip in as a compromise.

IN HONOR OF THE JUDGES.

University Club Will Banquet the Alumni Supreme Court Judges at the Aragon.

On Friday night, January 29th, the University Club of Atlanta will give a banquet in honor of the four newly elected supreme court judges, who are alumni of the state university.

One of the judges, Andrew J. Cobb, is the president of the club, while his brother, Judge W. B. Fisher, is a member. The banquet will be one of the most elegant that has been given in Atlanta in years.

The banquet will be spread in the dining hall of the Aragon hotel. Over a hundred gentlemen will be seated around the board. At one end of the table will be Lewis W. Thomas, first vice president of the club, who will preside.

The list of the specially invited guests is as follows: The event will be a reunion and mingling of the old college friends. Those to be invited are: Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Judge W. B. Fisher, Judge W. A. Little, Judge Samuel Lumpkin, Judges Simmons and Atkinson, Judge Newman, Judge Speer, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, Judge Candler, Judge Berry, Judge Reed, Governor Atkinson, Senators Gordon and Bacon, Senators-elect Clay, and from the University Chancellor Boggs and Dr. Harry White and Professor Dave Barrow.

The committee on invitations and toast, composed of Mr. Burton Smith, chairman; Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. H. H. Taberner, have been actively at work on the toast list, and they have arranged a unique and entertaining one.

While the feast will be the main part of the programme, it is doubted if it will be any more enjoyable than that part of the menu that calls for toasts.

Mr. Mansfield, one of the most active members of the club, has been appointed chairman of the banquet committee, with Messrs. Oscar Turner, W. D. Ellis, W. Fuller and G. A. McKie as the other members.

DECLARED A GOOD DIVIDEND.

Americus Organization Prosperous—Other News Items.

Americus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—The directors of the Americus Grocery Company met yesterday afternoon and after hearing the report of President Frank Lanier and Secretary and Treasurer R. L. McMath, declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of \$100,000.

Since this company was established five or six years ago, it has paid back to stockholders in dividends \$65 per share upon each share of stock of par value of \$100.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce, the same efficient board of directors was elected for the ensuing year. Mr. John W. Sheffield was re-elected president, Frank Sheffield cashier, and Lett Warren assistant cashier.

A dividend of 6 per cent was declared upon the capital stock of \$60,000, besides adding largely to the bank's surplus account.

The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. William Kidd was dangerously ill not fatally injured yesterday. While playing with a pet pony the animal jerked the child to the ground, her head striking violently upon a rock. It is feared that brain concussion will result and that her injuries may prove fatal.

Messrs. Barnett & Reeves, who recently purchased the large shoe factory of Black & Reeves, located at The Plains, are now removing the machinery to Americus. The factory will occupy two floors on Lamar street, and will give employment to twenty or thirty operatives. The factory will be ready to start up within a week or two.

The adjourned term of Superior court begins tomorrow, Judge Butt presiding. This week for Judge Little, who is engaged elsewhere. Little, who is engaged elsewhere. Little, who is engaged elsewhere.

The freight wreck near Pittsburg, on the Georgia and Alabama railroad, is about cleared away and all trains are running as usual. Fourteen cars were derailed, some of them being badly broken up. It was expected that the bodies of two or three white trunks would be found beneath the debris, but such was not the case. Only two people were killed outright, they being negroes from Columbus who were stealing a ride.

CRUISER RALEIGH AT TAMPA.

Delegates from Key West a Guest of the Officers.

Key West, Fla., January 18.—The cruiser Raleigh left this morning for Tampa to be present during the Gulf coast defense convention.

Hon. Jeff B. Browne, collector of this port, who is a delegate to the convention, was a passenger on the Raleigh as the guest of the officers.

DELEGATES REACHING TAMPA.

Coast Harbor Defense Convention Attracts Representatives.

Tampa, Fla., January 18.—Tampa is making clearing arrangements to entertain the delegates to the coast and harbor defense convention, and improvement convention, and the delegates will be accorded a hearty reception.

Already delegates have commenced to arrive. Yesterday morning, Judge Forsaker, of Judge Forsaker, and Senator Kirchner, of Cincinnati, arrived, and tonight an delegation came in on the Plant system.

HE REMAINS WITH HIS FLOCK.

Chittanooga Minister Declines an Eastern Offer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—Rev. S. T. Westhafer recently received a large salary offer from a church in the East, but he has declined it, preferring to remain where he is.

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Mrs. Eugene Ross is dead. A sister of Mrs. George B. Thompson, of Atlanta.

Ma George B. Thompson, chief clerk of the Southern Railway Association, of this city, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Eugene Ross, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Thompson is very popular among all classes, and his friends throughout the city will regret to learn of his misfortune.

The ship pitched "Heaven's" groaned the famous baseball man in the first cabin, which goes to show how very insoluble were her curves.—Detroit Journal.

POLITICS IN FOREST CITY.

Citizens and Liberal Clubs Are Lined Up for a Great Fight.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Savannah, Ga., January 18.—The local political turmoil is in full blast. Both the Citizens' and Liberal clubs meet tonight to name their candidates for the coming year. Mayor Myers against Major P. W. Meldrum and then will come the battle for votes.

Both sides are prepared for the contest.

ATLANTA'S GUESTS.

The Names and Something More About the Prominent Strangers Within Our Gates.

Atlanta had within her gates for a short while last night a prominent party from the Hoosier State, Indiana, headed by Governor Claude Matthews and in charge of Hon. Samuel M. Compton, brigadier general of the state of Indiana. In the party were many of the most prominent men from Indiana, coming from every walk of life, who were en route to Tampa, Fla., to attend the southern coast defense convention which Governor Bloxham has called to meet in that city next Wednesday.

On this occasion there will be representatives from nearly every state in the union, coming as they do from commercial clubs, boards of trade, delegates from the chambers of commerce of the larger cities and delegates appointed by the governors of the different states. It will be one of the most important meetings of this character ever held in the south and is already attracting wide-spread interest.

On his trip south Governor Matthews gathered around him the largest distinguished party from his own state not only in a local way, but known throughout the nation. With him were Hon. William Henry Harrison, Miller, of Indianapolis, who was United States attorney general under President Harrison; Hon. John C. New, editor of The Indianapolis Journal, formerly treasurer of the United States and ex-consul general to London; Hon. Alonzo G. Smith, ex-attorney general of Indiana; Hon. J. Oscar Henderson, ex-auditor of the state; Hon. Allen Zollers, ex-mayor of the city of Fort Wayne; Hon. Hugh Dougherty, a prominent banker of Bluff; James Murdock, another banker of Bluff; H. C. Hoffert, a newspaper man of Orleans, and the following other prominent Indiana: J. P. Brown, of Connersville; John C. Newman, of Evansville; Thomas G. Garvin, of Evansville; George H. Wright, of Jeffersonville; Preston Hurty, of Terre Haute; Joshua Lump, of Terre Haute; J. D. Louts, of Richmond; J. B. Stoll, of South Bend; Thomas B. Marshall, of Columbus City; John E. Shuman, of Waterloo; W. F. Lallen, of Columbus City; Isaac N. Pierce, of Terre Haute; H. S. K. Bartholomew, of Gashow.

The party spent the day in Chattanooga yesterday and while in that historic locality they paid a visit to Lookout mountain and the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military park. They were much pleased with the many sights of interest which they had the pleasure of viewing and were enjoying peaceful slumber when the Southern train bearing them on toward the Land of Flowers rolled into the State City last night.

He is personally acquainted with a number of Atlantians and there is a probability that he will pay this city a brief visit on his return north after the convention in Tampa.

Church Berryman, the man with the irrepressible laugh who has upon more than one occasion broken up shows throughout the south, is at the Aragon. Mr. Berryman's laugh has a world-wide fame and he takes as much delight in telling funny stories on himself as other people do in hearing them. He represents the Standard Oil Company in this territory.

George H. Manning, of Knoxville, Tenn., a popular young commercial man, was in the city yesterday and spent Sunday at the Kimball.

Colonel Carter, of Isabella, Tenn., is in the city. Colonel Carter is interested in copper smelting at that place and is doing a large business. He spends much of his time in this city.

Miss Anna Ward, a pretty little New York actress who has been seen in Atlanta on more than one occasion, was at the Kimball last night en route to the east. Miss Ward appeared in Atlanta a few weeks ago with Mr. Ward. They were in the "Midnight Bell." Since leaving this city she has been through Mississippi, Alabama and Texas with the company and only left it at Shreveport, La., where she last. After reaching New York she will engage with another company, probably playing a light opera.

Mr. William J. Craig, of Rockmart, was in the city for a few hours today. Mr. Craig is manager of the works of the Georgia State and Marble Company at that place and came down to see his daughter, who is in school here. He reports the sales of his company very good at present and believes that the outlook for business in the present year is exceedingly flattering.

Captain V. E. McEee, general superintendent of the Seaboard Air-Line, was in the city last night, having come down from Portsmouth, Va. He announces that he has through with the large lecture course, having disposed of the same to eastern parties, as previously announced through the press.

Colonel J. F. Hanson arrived from Macon yesterday morning and was with friends and admirers in the lobby of the Kimball for a short while during the day. Colonel Hanson is prominently spoken of now in connection with the large lecture course. He has a strong backing and is shown to stand well with the incoming executive, and it would not be surprising if he were to receive the much-coveted prize.

Arthur Appointed Receiver. Mount Vernon, Ill., Car Company in Financial Trouble.

Springfield, Ill., January 18.—Judge Allen in the United States court yesterday appointed W. C. Arthur, of Mount Vernon, Ill., receiver of the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company. His bond was placed at \$50,000.

The appointment was made upon the application of William A. Taylor and stockholders of the company living in Ohio.

PREACHING AGAINST POOLROOMS.

Mass Meetings in Alabama Over Which Ministers Preside.

Birmingham, Ala., January 18.—(Special.)—Three mass meetings were held tonight to pass resolutions in favor of the anti-pool bill now pending in the legislature. All were well attended and able sermons were delivered on the event of pool selling and gambling. By arrangement, meetings were held in several parts of the state and the subject discussed in the movement is the most formidable ever organized in Alabama.

Jew, Protestant and Catholic ministers participated in the meetings here tonight and the congregations gave the strictest attention throughout.

Collections were taken up which will be used in keeping a lobby at Montgomery when the legislature reconvenes to see that the bill is not allowed to die in the committee room.

TO BUILD LIGHT DRAFT BOATS.

Macon Chamber of Commerce Takes Important Action.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Macon, Ga., January 18.—The Macon chamber of commerce at a largely attended meeting this morning appointed a committee of five to begin at once to canvass for subscriptions to build one or more light draft steamboats for Ocmulgee, between Macon and Tidewater.

Government dredge boat Sattila is now at Macon, and Captain Johnson says the river is practically navigable.

With small expenditure it can be made thoroughly so. The meeting also heard the report of the committee that went to Indianapolis to attend the congress, and indorsed action of that body.

THEY ARE SHY.

But One by One They Will Come Out as the Sun Grows Warm.

Colonel M. C. Wilcox, of Mount Airy, who has been prominently mentioned as President McKinley's choice for the United States marshalship of the northern district of Georgia, says:

"The use of my name in that connection is unauthorized. I am not a candidate for the marshalship, nor have I any aspiration to it."

"Or to any other."

"Oh, one thing is enough to talk about at a time," replied the colonel as he walked away.

Dr. G. W. D. Patterson, of Demorest, is another man who has hopes. The doctor has been a citizen of Georgia for a dozen years. "I want a foreign consulship," said he, "and intend to fight for it with all my might."

ROSES AT FORTY DOLLARS.

The Fabulous Prices Which Some of Our Southern Flowers Bring.

From The New York Tribune. Among the floral decorations of the holiday season used especially prominently, and will probably continue to be used conspicuously throughout the winter. This is the poinsettia. With its brilliant scarlet and green, this presents the most cheerful appearance, and is particularly appropriate to adorn cold weather festivities. The plant is a shrub of Mexican origin, and its usual height is from two to three feet. The true flowers are small, but the blossoms, which make slight show, but the chief beauty of the poinsettia lies in the many leaf-like bracts, of a vivid scarlet, which surround these yellow flowers. The bracts are each about the size of a dollar, and of about the same shape. One "flower," as it is commonly called, meaning thereby the cluster of tiny yellow blossoms with the bracts around them, costs each stalk, and constitutes a plant by itself. The flower measures from six inches to a foot across, some varieties having double rows of the red bracts. If proper care is given to a plant, it will bloom for a month or two, and remain fresh and bright looking during that time. It must be well-watered, and protected from cold draughts. After the flower has been cut the plant will bloom again if it is returned to the moist, artificial heat of the greenhouse. A florist would probably be most successful in producing this result. The cut flowers will keep fresh for about a week.

The Georgia pine, with its huge but graceful plumes, the needles of which measure a foot in length, is new and popular among this winter's greens. Great branches are cut each stalk, and constitute a plant by itself. The flower measures from six inches to a foot across, some varieties having double rows of the red bracts. If proper care is given to a plant, it will bloom for a month or two, and remain fresh and bright looking during that time. It must be well-watered, and protected from cold draughts. After the flower has been cut the plant will bloom again if it is returned to the moist, artificial heat of the greenhouse. A florist would probably be most successful in producing this result. The cut flowers will keep fresh for about a week.

FAR BENEATH THE GROUND.

REVENUE COLLECTORS FIND A NEST OF MOONSHINERS.

A Wonderful Cave Discovered and Explored for Miles—A Chain of Illicit Plants That Defied the Law.

Danville, Ky., January 18.—James C. Wilson, of Harrodsburg, deputy internal revenue collector, who was in Danville last night to report to his chief, tells of an important discovery made by him and Deputy United States Marshal John Austin and John Mulligan on Crooked creek, in Rock Castle county, on Friday night they entered what they had been told was a small cavern in the side of a mountain to look for a moonshine distillery, said to be in operation there. Having some trouble in finding the alleged still, they pushed on and suddenly found themselves in an immense underground passage.

This they followed through winding roads, sharp turns, narrow passages and huge chambers for fully a mile and three-quarters, finding in that distance two good-sized moonshine distillery plants. After destroying these the officers concluded to return and prepare for a more thorough investigation. Wilson feels positive a long chain of underground distilleries is to be found there, as a great deal of moonshine whiskey has been traced to this neighborhood for years, without the government agents being able to locate the point of manufacture.

The cave discovered is a wonder and will itself bear exploration. There are indications of its having been known to the moonshiners for a long time, as they have put long ladders in places difficult to ascend or descend and have widened narrow passages by hewing out the solid rock.

The place is especially adapted for the purpose of moonshining and the protection of the outlaws, for at many points in the cavern a single man with a Winchester rifle could defend the territory against the invasion of a very large posse.

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SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY FOR HORSE BREEDERS.

JOHN L. TAKES TO THE STAGE.

The Bankrupt Pugilist Who Found That Keeping a Hotel Did Not Pay as Well as Starring on the Road, Will Take Out a Play and a Company This Season and Pose Once More as an Actor—All "Poor Debtor" Proceedings Against Him Have Been Dropped, Pending Future Developments—The \$10,000 Louisville Futurity Promises To Be the Star Racing Event in the South—Eddie Bald Wants To Make a Match To Race Either Linton or Walburton for a Sum To Be Fixed by Them.

Louisville, Ky., January 18.—The entries for the selling stakes of the new Louisville Jockey Club are not yet complete, but Secretary Price reports a splendid showing on the list. The two-year-old stakes average over one hundred each, while the aged events will run from sixty to eighty entries. Every western turfman is represented among the nominators, while those from the east include Phil Dwyer, David Gideon, William T. Lakeland, J. J. McCafferty and others.

The \$10,000 Louisville Futurity promises to be the star racing event of the west for two-year-olds, over one hundred of the eligible having made the final payment.

BALD WANTS A RACE.

The Champion Is Willing To Meet Finton and Walburton, the English Cracks.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 18.—Eddie Bald has made a proposition to Ed Plummer, the manager of the English contingent of cyclists, to race either Tom Linton or Jim Walburton a distance of one mile for a stake of \$500 to \$5,000. Plummer was taken aback by Bald's bold deed and made no attempt to make a match. Linton offered to accept the challenge if Bald would allow him to have his own pacesmakers and the race to take place in England.

Bald agreed to race in England, but insisted that the same pacesmakers should act for both men, as the foreign pacesmakers are acknowledged to be better than the Americans. Linton consented to this, and it is not believed that America's champion will get a chance at the crack foreigners in a match race.

THREE SITES IN VIEW.

Baseball Directors Have Trouble in Choosing a Park.

Where will the grounds of the Atlanta baseball club be located? This is the question that is now before the officers of the club trouble at Atlanta. In less than a month the Atlanta club will be organized.

MADE A MAN OF ME!

OVER 400,000

Men, former tobacco-slaves, unite in the one grand chorus "NO-TO-BAC made a man of me." Most of them were wrecks of men, skinny, sallow, listless, old before their time, and unable to enjoy the good things of life. Now they are manly, magnetic, prosperous men, many of them young again after having mourned the feelings of youth as lost forever. It is never too late. After years of excess and tobacco-slavery, No-To-Bac comes to the rescue of the weakened nerve-centers, builds them up, nourishes the system, expels the tobacco-poison, and makes man new again. NO-TO-BAC USER! Read what a few of the rescued say about NO-TO-BAC, and learn wisdom from their EXPERIENCE.

TESTIMONIALS.

Truly A Wonder.

A user of tobacco for the last thirty years, I have been a perfect slave to the habit. On Dec. 15th, 1901, I commenced using No-To-Bac, before I had taken one box I was entirely cured of the appetite for tobacco. No-To-Bac is truly a wonder.

New Vigor for a Chicago Lawyer.

For twenty-three years I was an inveterate smoker, and as a result frequently suffered from intense nervous prostration, and as a result was unable to do my work. I had to take the savor out of everything, and I was not able to enjoy anything. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life.

To-Night's Night.

I smoked a cigar every day for 25 years. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life.

Worth a Dollar Per Tablet.

I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the benefits obtained from the use of No-To-Bac. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life.

Worth \$10.00 to Him.

Just one year ago today I quit the use of tobacco. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life. I have now enjoyed a new vigor and a new life.

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ELLERBE NOW THE GOVERNOR

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW EXECUTIVE USHERED IN TODAY.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Says That Though He Was Once Prejudiced Against the Dispensary System, He Now Believes That It Is the One Salvation of His State—Declares That South Carolina Has Not Yet Recovered Her Station Among the States of This Country.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Columbia, S. C., January 18.—Governor Ellerbe was inaugurated today. The principal parts of his speech were devoted to schools and the dispensary system.

Handles the Dispensary.
After the usual preliminaries Governor Ellerbe dwelt on the dispensary question. The liquor problem he considered the most perplexing of any with which people of civilized countries had to contend. Continuing he said:

"Prohibition has been tried repeatedly in this state, and while it has failed to check drunkenness, it has encouraged by-pocrisy, evasion of open violation of the law, its advocates are unquestionably inspired by the loftiest of motives, but human nature remains forever the same and, while legislators may enact laws for the punishment of crime, they can never force men to become virtuous or sober."

"So vast a problem as that of the liquor traffic demands for its solution the cooperation and combined wisdom of all the people. Local option cannot therefore settle it except temporarily and to a very limited extent."

"I was at first not an advocate of the dispensary law and was skeptical as to its ever being a success in any form. I cannot therefore be considered as unduly biased in its favor and I have arrived at my present conclusion in regard to it somewhat against my will. The opinion reached by me after a thorough investigation of its working throughout the state and after having the views of a good many intelligent and good men in that state before me. I am now convinced that the law is a great improvement over the old license system and that it deserves to be fully tried in its present form before there is any radical change made. The law is overwhelming in its success in less drunkenness now than formerly and that the consumption of liquor has been largely decreased. This is acknowledged by every unprejudiced man, and that the names of the people are averted so returning to the license system in any form is very evident to any man who has mingled with them. Having stated my opinion as to the policy the state should pursue, I feel it my duty to enter at some length on the workings and merits of the law and point out the severe tests to which it has been subjected. It is not saying too much to assert that it has never had a fair chance. Enacted during the period of intense political activity, when prejudice and party spirit were running high, it was opposed by many on political grounds purely without consideration of its purpose or merit and every possible obstruction thrown in its way. The federal courts by injunctions have crippled its enforcement seriously."

Commends Dispensaries.
"There are no 'back stairs' or 'side doors' to the dispensaries, but there never was a barroom which did not 'sell liquor' on the sly on public occasions when the law required it to be closed. The dispensary is open only in the daytime and when ordered to be closed, as on circus days and during the fair in Columbia, they were closed and but few drunken men could be found in the city though the crowd was immense. The state can afford to lose the profit on such occasions, but it is not possible to shut the bars. Private greed is not to be thus controlled and herein lies the great merit of the system. Then the closing of the dispensary at night and the destruction of treating by forbidding the sealed packages being opened on the premises. These three features are the ones which make the dispensary law popular in spite of the 'rebates' in dispensers' accounts and 'rebates' whether real or imaginary. Let us try, then, to perfect the system and punish dishonest dispensers rather than try to plan, which we know is less conducive to sobriety and good morals. Now, in regard to the administration of the law and the prevention of party spirit, I feel sure that an investigation will show that a great deal has been said in 'rebates' received by the officers charged with the execution of the dispensary law that has little foundation, but should the contrary be shown I feel that a system can be devised or is already in force which will free the law from criticism on that score. My experience in the controller general's office satisfies me that the business can be conducted in such a way as to prevent stealing, or detect and punish it if the dispensers or other officers connected with the dispensary attempt it. There is no reason why such checks and safeguards cannot be devised as will protect the state's interest as thoroughly as in the collection and disbursement of taxes and other public money."

A Serpentine Career.
It is an evident fact that Alford Hite, of Union county, who was exhibiting a rattlesnake in Dahonoga some months ago, has lost it, as he was caught in Gainesville a few nights ago by some revenue officers, offering for sale a leg or two of "snake-bite medicine," which they seized at once, together with two mules and wagon.—Dahonoga Nugget.

Pottery and Potatoes.
Mr. J. S. Williams sends us a few bushels of very nice sweet potatoes in exchange for subscription to The Banner-Messenger to be sent to his kin people in Wilkinson county. Jake is not as tight-lipped with his county paper as some people are. There have never been a time that he does not have from two to a half dozen papers for his people in different sections.—Buchanan Banner-Messenger.

Fun in Union County.
It is said that a couple of females had a good deal of fun last Friday below town near the depot. The country was soon armed to the teeth thinking that the "stray" negro had appeared again.—Dahonoga Nugget.

A Modern Peter Parley.
It is claimed by Jim Kittles' many friends that there is not a man in this county who can hold him a candle when it comes to telling an interesting story.—Ringgold News South.

A Meaty Problem.
An Oconee county man has a dog that is sucking three little pigs. When these pigs are raised on dog's milk what kind of meat will they make?—Crawfordville Advocate.

Starling Stripes.
Mr. H. M. Speer passed up the road Wednesday in a special car, attached to the fast train, loaded with uniformed laborers for the farm of Bagby & Speer, near Covington. They have arranged for a state convict camp and have about forty convicts to start with.—Social Circle Sun.

GLEANED FROM THE STATE PRESS.
Let indulgence shed no more tears over an unhappy lot. The clouds are lifting. Get a movement on you.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Now then, let's adopt a plan by which disputes between congress and the president can be settled by arbitration.—Rome Commercial.

Sam Jones says Boston is within half a mile of hell. Sam once said the same thing about Rome.—Rome Commercial.

Three important public buildings were completed in Columbia during 1906—the courthouse and city hall, the government building, and the Columbus Investment building. The government building is the largest and most imposing building in the financial depression.—Columbia Call.

It is thought considerable damage will result from the heavy snow storms in the north which brings to mind the fact that snow is now one of the best of things that is not a joy forever, but is often a nuisance, despite the poet's ecstasy.—Savannah News.

Mr. Hugh C. Middleton has returned to Augusta after an extended stay in Atlanta. He leaves his impress wherever he goes and Augusta is proud of him.—Augusta Herald.

The mate of a schooner struck his superior officer because the latter made him drink his coffee on deck. The Savannah Press thinks that this gave him grounds for the assault and so did Judge Speer, who gave the far only six hours in prison.—Augusta Herald.

PROF. LUMPKIN'S SUDDEN DEATH

PASSED AWAY AT HIS HOME YESTERDAY MORNING.

BURIED IN ATHENS TODAY

The Well-Known Citizen Was Discovered in His Bed Early Yesterday Morning and Before Medical Assistance Could Reach Him Life Left Him. Dr. Rice Preaches the Funeral Sermon.

Professor W. W. Lumpkin, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Atlanta, was found in a dying condition in his bed yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. He had been in excellent health up to



GOVERNOR FLLERBE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, In His Inaugural Address, Today, He Spoke Straightout For the Dispensary System.

of public libraries; to inaugurate a system of university extension that shall carry science and culture to eager minds grasping after better things; to increase the number and efficiency of the farmers' institutes, now conducted by the authorities of Clemson college."

SOME SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES.

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THREE THEATERS TO OPEN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GRAND, LYCEUM AND COLUMBIA.

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came identified with the Central Presbyterian church immediately on taking up his residence in Atlanta and has always been one of its staunchest members. His work in the Sunday school as superintendent has been unequalled.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and two sons, Colonel E. K. Lumpkin, a prominent member of the Athens bar, and Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of the Atlanta circuit; also a brother, Dr. J. M. Lumpkin, of Athens, and two sisters, Mrs. General Thomas R. Cobb, of Athens, and Mrs. Judge Porter King, of Marion, Ala.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SINGLE man with some cash and fair credit is open to a business proposition here or elsewhere. Address Reliable, this office.

WANTED: BOARDERS—Elegant room and good board at 121 Spring street; table boarders solicited.

LARGE FRONT and back room, well furnished, near Aragon. Address Albert Constitution.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES cleaned by new process from 15 to 25 cents per pair; also white slippers cleaned for 25 cents per pair. Branch office 178 Peachtree, opposite Aragon hotel. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dry

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.WHAT IT COSTS
BY THE WEEK.

Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents

BY THE YEAR.

By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them by THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1897.

Good Evening!

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION presents its compliments and makes its bow to the public! As a sprightly youngster, with a lusty voice and a face beaming with brightness and good humor, it speaks its own way and plants itself firmly in the heart of the people!

To start life with an apology would, ordinarily, be considered a bad thing to do, and yet that is what The Evening Constitution does—what it is forced to do by the exigency of the situation, so to speak. But when the public understands that the apology is in the nature of an explanation for presenting it with a ten-page, instead of an eight-page paper, as contemplated, it will scarcely complain at getting more than was promised by preliminary announcement.

Eight pages will be the standard size of The Evening Constitution, but for the first nine days of its existence it has taken a little more space than it was expected to take, and in order that the news it contains might not feel the encroachment, it has been given space adequate to their demand.

So, here you are! News, gossip, advertising and all, served in portions to suit the most fastidious appetite, and promising that the dish will become more palatable from day to day.

The Evening Constitution has its special mission, and it will fill it as becomes an offspring whose duty is emblazoned in its ancestry. It will do in the field of afternoon journalism what The Morning Constitution has always done in the execution of its obligation to give its readers the best morning newspaper published in the south. It invites criticism, asks for suggestions, and pledges its faith to meet every reasonable demand that may be made by the public. It has no axes to grind, no rivals to punish, no interests, other than those affecting the public welfare, to serve, and it proposes to publish the news without fear or favor.

So, good evening to you all! And may the year be as happy to you as we would have it to all!

Suggested by the Occasion.

The 18th of January is a red letter day in the newspaper calendar!

It is the anniversary of the establishment of The London Times.

The Evening Constitution may not be a bigger paper than its London contemporary, but it will be a brighter one in its own peculiar field of enterprise.

In a general way this youngster in the journalistic world has already been introduced to the reading public, and it is now on deck to speak for itself.

It is talent, experience, enterprise and adequate resources count for anything, the newcomer has a brilliant, successful and useful future before it. Atlanta and Georgia will find it a mirror in which the events of each day up to the hour of going to press will be faithfully reflected, and it is needless to say that it will not ignore anything of interest in the outside world.

Briefly, The Evening Constitution is here to stay. It comes to entertain its friends, and it will be so good humored, sympathetic, helpful and bright that it will not have any enemies.

Never mind the details. Watch this new flower in the garden of journalism, and see it unfold day by day, a fragrant thing of brightness and beauty!

Are We Growing Better?

With Mrs. Nobles, Dr. Ryder and Flanagan in jail awaiting execution or judgment, it is difficult for the average Georgian to believe that we are growing better in this crime of the moral vineyard.

Such crimes as these people are guilty of are becoming altogether too frequent. In the old days they were comparatively unknown in Georgia.

When such horrors are bunched together they impress people more than when they come at long intervals.

Is crime on the decrease? Are we growing better or worse—and, if worse, what is the remedy?

The best and brightest set of fellows in the world are the workers on the Georgia

press. They know a good thing even before they see it, and they have been making a pet of The Evening Constitution since its first announcement.

It is altogether fitting that Mr. Ingalls should write poetry. His name rhymes with jingles.

Brains, Beauty, Brightness and Business are the busy bees that make an ideal evening paper. This "Big Four" will dominate The Evening Constitution.

"I'll put a girdle around about the earth in forty minutes," is the motto of a Boston evening paper. With its special lightning service, The Evening Constitution can beat that and have ten minutes for lunch.

The poet Cowper anticipated The Evening Constitution. He wrote: "What is it but a map of busy life, Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

De Tocqueville wrote: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. Newspapers are advisers that do not require to be sought—they come to you every day without distracting your private affairs. They protect your interests; they maintain civilization."

They are talking about a Byronic revival. It will bring us a deluge of poetry, and a host of sentimental maidens. Every crack-brained young man will imagine that a rolling collar and long hair will make him a poet, and our aspiring geniuses will have their horizon bounded by firewater in this world and fireworks in the next. That's the Byronic caper.

About forty million people seem to be entitled to membership in the respective societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. The trouble is, about 90 per cent of them cannot prove their claims.

Whenever it is proposed up north to establish a colony in the south, the first questions asked are invariably about Georgia.

The up-to-date citizens of Atlanta can easily be picked out after today. They will be found reading The Evening Constitution in the afternoon and at night.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS
AND SOME OTHERS.

Ex-Senator Ingalls captured his Atlanta audience the other night as might have been expected.

The eloquent Kanan always has something to say, and he knows how to say it. Some people speak disparagingly of phrase-makers, but they make a great mistake. A fallacious or striking phrase often wins a great cause. Speakers and writers should study the art of putting things. They should maintain their individuality, and then in the words of Sam Jones, "pull out the bung and let nature cut her caper."

Mr. Ingalls is scholarly and artificial, but he has studied stage effects, and his voice and manner are impressive and pleasing. He is the prince of phrase-makers, and can throw off pointed epigrams by the score in what is apparently a random talk.

Perhaps he is Bryan's superior on the lecture platform, but he never could have made Bryan's famous convention speech. The man from Nebraska has the enthusiasm, as well as the courage and vigor, and his natural orator's acts his logic. Ingalls, on the other hand, is so cynical that he hardly has any convictions. He builds up a stately edifice of fancy and fact, and it glitters like an ice palace in the sunlight, but it lacks the heat of genuine oratory.

Speaking, talking and writing are somewhat intimately related, though there are speakers who are poor talkers and writers, and writers who can do nothing else, and writers who are clam-like in their inability to say anything orally.

Fashions and tastes differ so widely that it is not surprising to find a popular speaker or writer in one country or section who is not very highly appreciated in another.

Daniel Webster would not have been a popular orator in the west and south, for those sections in his generation admired such speakers as Clay, Marshall, Corwin, Fremont and others whose passion and rhetoric were intense and high-toned.

Some of the southern orators in the old days did not please northern audiences. They were considered too glib and too much addicted to the ranting style of eloquence. Others, however, like Yancey, Ben Hill and Henry Grady, to say nothing of some now living, were as much applauded in New England as they were in the south.

After all, it is hard to tell what constitutes a good speaker, talker or writer. In recent years English fashions and tastes have spread over this country, and they have shaped our manner of speaking and writing to a great extent.

The bow-wow orator is now relegated to the back counties and the flowery writer is ruled out of the magazines and newspapers.

Our speakers and writers are beginning to appreciate the strength and beauty of plain English, but this does not mean that they are just as plain as the point or plain as the sentence of the simplest English as it was a generation ago to construct long sentences like those of Gibbon and Sam Johnson.

Ingalls, Ingersoll and a few others understand this, and whether they write or speak, they show themselves masters of diction, and expert artists in the grouping of graphic words, the construction of phrases, and the general arrangement of their written or spoken discourses.

But I maintain that we have, south of the Potomac, and right here in Georgia, scores of men whose tongues and pens have no superiors in America.

The names of many living men will suggest themselves to the readers of this article, but I will not attempt to give even the beginning of a list.

Henry Grady believed that the south had better preachers, lawyers, orators, lecturers, journalists and writers than could be found anywhere else on the continent, and he was a close student of men and affairs, and of art and literature.

When he made his first speech in New York, before the New England Society, he told his friends at home that he proposed to be perfectly natural and stick to his southern pronunciation and mannerisms, and not adopt northern fashions.

He followed this course and made a speech of wonderful beauty and power. It went ringing over the land, and over the sea, and will go down in history as an epoch-making speech.

There are men of genius in the south who only need the opportunity to take a place in the front rank of American orators and writers.

Eloquence has always flourished at its best in southern countries.

We look to ancient Greece and Rome, and to France, Italy, Spain and our southern states for orators, novelists and poets, and not to Russia and Norway.

Sentiment and snow, flowers and freezes, passion and polar blizzards do not go together. The sunny south of ours is the natural home of all artists whose work is dependent upon and dominated by inspiration, impulse and the intuitive sense of harmony and beauty.

WALLACE PUTNAM HEND.

TIMELY TALES OF
AN OLD TIMER

God bless the new baby!

An old Atlanta man—as old in the profession he retired from years ago as he is new in the profession he has just entered—writes this wish from his heart. He will do a good deal of writing in future for The Evening Constitution, and he introduces himself in this way and under a name known to nobody because he does not want people to come to him to ask him to tell stories about others or to keep out of the papers stories about themselves. He is not paid for his work in anything, but the satisfaction of knowing that he will do unto others as he would have others do unto him.

He will ramble about the town he loves and among the people whom he has known for nearly half a century, and he will tell only gentle tales about them. To them all he wishes in the beginning a most cordial—Good evening!

It was my hope that the editor would let me have my own way in the matter of selecting a subject for my first article, just as he did in the selection of my salary, in which he was most gracious. When we talked terms he handed me a list of salaries ranging from \$2.00 a week to \$20.00, and asked me to take my choice. I did not choose as much as I was worth, but I indicated a figure an inch or so from the top.

"That's pretty fair," he said, "but what we wanted, if we wanted a man like you at all, was one who expected the limit. I don't believe you'll do it."

But I did. I explained to him that I was an applicant for a position on his newspaper entirely for the reason that my physician had given me advice to seek the rest and repose which one enjoys only in journalistic employment. And being an old man, without being a poor one, I felt that I could get along very well on the income resulting from my work. Moreover, there is nobody in Atlanta whom I do not know and who does not know me, and I have a habit of going everywhere I am invited. I enjoy to some extent the confidence of my friends, and I am in a position to talk about most people and their affairs with a fatherly familiarity which would not be tolerated in a man who had not grown up with them.

So the editor and I easily reached terms, and I feel today like a godfather holding up this new baby of ours to be kissed by the great public!

I wanted to begin by writing something about Atlanta. I have seen three of them in my time—the good old Atlanta before the war, the black and wretched and burned-out Atlanta, which Sherman left behind him like a blot on the map of the state, and the mighty new Atlanta that is roaring like an enthusiastic about it. I was quite enthusiastic about it. I hunted up some old historians, made notes of some facts that I could not comfortably carry in my mind and then called on the editor. I expected that he would be overwhelmed with joy at my suggestion. But he wasn't.

"It's all right for you to go into the history business later," he said firmly, "but you mustn't do it now. I admit it's an interesting subject, and I'm glad you thought about it. Being a newcomer in the business, you would not be expected to understand that there is but one subject on which a writer must base his first article."

I admitted the former.

"It would be equally impossible for The Evening Constitution to be printed for the first time without a leading article on this particular subject," continued the editor.

"What is it?" I asked.

"It's Andy Calhoun," he replied. "I suppose you know him."

I said I knew him very well, but I did not want to hand Mr. Calhoun down to fame as the hero of my initial contribution.

"Well," replied the editor, thoughtfully, "there's Cap Joyner."

I shook my head.

"Charley Northern?"

"No."

"W. C. Glenn?"

I hesitated for a moment and then arose to go.

"Put me down for Andy," I said, feeling comparatively cheerful.

I thought of a great many of my own best stories with a view to attaching the very best to Mr. Calhoun, but I was startled each time by the remembrance that some one had gone before me. There was no story in my repertoire, covering sixty-three years that I had not already been repeated about the gentle and faultless figure of my famous friend. I even searched mythology, but found no consolation there. I consulted some modern humorous writings, and was able to trace them all back to Andy without very great mental exertion.

After a while the thought came to me that as a last resort I might call upon the victim himself, but the utter hopelessness of finding anything new in the position of Mr. Calhoun discouraged me.

It was best to try, however, and I tried. I sought him daily for a week in the places where the newspapers usually pictured him, but he was in none of these. The search cost me \$17 and the editor said when I reported that he would have to quit sending me out after such high-priced men in future. I could have cornered Cap Joyner, he thought, for about \$4, and W. C. Glenn never cost more than \$7.50, except on Saturday and holidays.

I made a note of that and felt that I had made progress.

But the matter began to look discouraging to both me and the baby, when, yesterday morning, I almost fell over Mr. Calhoun while crossing the billiard room in the Kimball house. He was disputing a game with Major Clem, and there was a high-excited audience of about a dozen looking on. One of them owned the table and I understood he had no insurance on it. The other two were waiting for a chance to get in a game. I noted these things while I sat back quietly and observed the play.

Major Clem has an easy, graceful and somewhat sinister stroke, and plays a negligible game that charms the spectators, even though it does not count very rapidly on the string. Mr. Calhoun is more methodical, and while not at all ungraceful in his movements, reminds one of a lawn tennis player during his vacations. It is a delightful spot, but a man with Editor Pulitzer's income is able to make almost any locality picturesque and attractive.

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Constitutional
Amendments.

The Baby's Debut.

See my lively localities.
Read each away item;
Editorial epigrams,
Ads ad infinitum.

I'm the Baby and I've come
To set the folks a-talking.
At my birth I'll make things hum
Ar-riding and a-walking!

All the newsways take to me,
For they know it pays them;
I'm a winner, don't you see?
For I help to raise them.

Read my advertisements, too,
They are bright and snappy,
And are put up just for you—
Read them and be happy!

I'm the Baby, understand,
You'll never hear me cry
'Cause somebody pinches
Of all the babies low and high.

The brightest to my inches.
I spoke to Andy about
My visit, and he readily consented to do what he could to help me out.

"I'll think up something good next week," he said. "Come and see me about Saturday."

I told him I had to have something good on the spot. He replied that I was too new in the business to know what my business was.

"Eggs!" he said.
I told the editor about my failure, and he said that I had made a not unusual mistake in going to Andy, even considering the extremity of my case. I felt that this was so.

"But," he said, "we must have something about him anyway, so write what you've got and then let him see it. The Constitution flies ten or eleven years for some material to freshen it out."

I did so, and—
But here's the limit for today, and I find I have disposed of Andy without looking backward at all. This is a wonderful business. I am sort of sorry, now, that I did not get into it before I learned to believe that there was no fun or money in life outside of cotton.

Take care of the baby—she's yours now as well as ours. EZRA EASY.

WHAT SPAIN HAS LEFT.

The only possessions now left to Spain but Cuba, to lecture about in the East Indies, and the Philippines, in Oceania.

The island of Puerto Rico is more populous than Cuba, quite as rich and productive and almost as disaffected. The Spanish government has been obliged to increase its forces there, for fear of an outbreak.

There is a rebellion also in the Philippine islands; a state of affairs particularly unfortunate for Spain, as these islands, well governed, might be as valuable possessions as Cuba and Puerto Rico have been in the past.

The Philippine islands are well situated for commerce with American and Chinese ports. It means of ready communication were established. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Panay, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Negros, Masbate, Jolo, Solo and Sulu. The total area is 112,259 square miles and the population something over 12,000,000.

The islands, however, are of frequent occurrence. Diseases of the digestive organs are prevalent and European residents fall an easy prey to Asiatic cholera.

The Philippines are high and mountainous, with large tracts of virgin forest, and are chiefly remarkable for an enormous variety of natural products. There are ninety-nine different kinds of rice, indigo, Indian corn, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sweet potatoes, honey, big game, and other products, orchil, brimstone, swallow nests, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, wax, tar, logwood and innumerable kinds of drugs. There are also many precious woods and considerable unexploited mineral wealth.

The islands are inhabited almost entirely by native Malays and Chinese, with a sprinkling of half-breeds and whites. The natives work at cabinet making, hat-making, shoe-making, embroidery, etc. The principal agricultural product is tobacco.

STORIES OF CHILDREN.

Longfellow had a small-boy friend who often came to see him. One day, after carefully examining the long row of books in the library, the child said: "Have you got 'Jack the Giant Killer'?" And the poet was forced to admit that his library lacked the interesting volume.

The questioner looked grieved, but said nothing and presently slipped down from Longfellow's knee and trotted off. Early the next morning we saw him appear at the poet's door, tightly clasping in his little hands 2 cents, with which his friend was to buy a "Jack the Giant Killer" for his very own!

When Carlyle was a child he once saved a broken teacup 3 half-pence, a sum which he had saved for a long time, and he used it to buy a small book, which, however, an old beggar with an injured arm came to the door and the small Thomas generously gave him his whole hoard. Speaking of the incident later in life Carlyle used to say: "The feeling of happiness was most intense. I would give a hundred pounds now to have that sensation for one moment back again."

Laurence Hutton, in the reminiscences of his boyhood, now running in St. Nicholas, gives his earliest attempt at verse-making, which, he says, was found the other day in an old desk carefully preserved by an aunt:

"Three little kittens of our old cat
Were berrid this day in this grasspat.
They came to there deth in an old water
And after loosing their breth
They were pulled out by the tale.
These three little kittens have returned to their maker."

That was an awesome horror—the burning, to death of sixteen little orphans in the Buckner asylum, near Dallas, Tex. In all such institutions, where the lives of children are at stake, the utmost vigilance should be the rule, especially at night.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
SALUTES THE VETERAN

The brightest youngster in Atlanta is The Evening Constitution.

It is meet, therefore, that this new-born infant on this, its natal day, should, in speaking of baptismal of public favor, make a respectful bow to some of the veterans of this bustling, stirring city in which it will grow up in the nurture and admiration of the people.

To a Veteran Physician.

Then here's to thee, thou veteran of the scalpel and pill box! Even before the clouds of ward darkened with their somber shadows the brightness of the southern skies, Dr. James F. Alexander healed the sick of Atlanta with a physician's magic touch. Even seventy-three years before the Evening Constitution, he came to Atlanta in 1824 to battle with a plague, and his hero-

ism won for him at once the love and admiration of the people. When the wounded soldier in gray lay suffering upon the battlefield he was there with the old Seventh Georgia regiment to give relief with the surgeon's healing hand. In the dark days of the reconstruction, when the new south emerged from the devastation of war, Dr. Alexander was among those who, with undaunted courage, fought oppression at the points of bayonets. Courageous and loyal to his country and his people, he has lived all these years trusted, admired and respected. May he live for many years to come and read with ever increasing joy the crisp and sparkling news as it flashes daily from the teeming columns of The Evening Constitution.

To a Veteran Clergyman.

With columns as pure and clean as they are bright and sparkling, The Evening Constitution can with respectful reference doff its cap to that veteran man of God, Dr. Henry McDonald. For sixteen years he has from the pulpit of the Second Baptist church expounded the sacred scriptures, and—

"He lured to brighter worlds and led the way."

Faithful in all things, a comfort to the sick, a balm to the troubled soul, a friend to the poor, and a loving and tender pastor, he has walked among the people of Atlanta honored, respected and esteemed.

Up to this time he has had to live without The Evening Constitution. He has been a blessing to the people of Atlanta, and he will feel the keen delight which comes when earth another blessing brings.

To you, Dr. McDonald, as the clergyman who has largest ministered to the spiritual welfare of the people of Atlanta, The Evening Constitution comes to receive a blessing.

As it continues to flourish and bring tidings from the busy walks of life, may you live long to enjoy its fruits.

To a Veteran Fireman.

Let the fire bell ring a happy, joyous peal that all may know The Evening Constitution is here.

And while it rings the youngster will make due obeisance to the veteran fireman, Jacob Emmell. In the jolly days when the volunteer fire laddie yelled more than he worked, and fighting fire was fun, Jake Emmell was with the boys. There is no record of the city's firemen who have thrown out of the windows and how many mattresses he lowered down by a rope, but there is a record of the good and faithful services he has rendered the city of Atlanta since he has been connected with the paid department. When a volunteer fireman he was always among the first to respond to a call, and he still gets there "on time" when duty now calls him in a sterner voice. As a fireman of the hook and ladder company he holds a most responsible position, and he fills it to the entire satisfaction of his chief and the people. To the small boy, whose ideal of all that is heroic and heroic is a fireman, the robust form of Jake Emmell is a familiar figure. He who does not know the portly form of this veteran fireman argues himself unknown. To him the clanging of the brazen bell has been sweet music for so many years that he would fire rather than go to the opera.

Atlanta is proud of its fire department, and that is why The Evening Constitution is making its first bow to the public feels it to be a solemn duty to salute one of its veteran members.

May the firemen of this city along with Veteran Emmell continue to prosper as they read all the latest news in The Evening Constitution.

To a Veteran Merchant.

The Evening Constitution will enter the very

THE CITY APPORTIONMENT SHEET.

people at large and the farmers don't demand a reduction of fertilizer rates and it would not be benefited.

WHOSE NECK IS NEXT?

Economy Is the Watchword and With the Evening's Meeting of the City Council
Is Said That Mayor Collier's Ax Will Fall On the Necks
of Several City Officials.

The case with deep-sea fish, which are provided with air-inflated swimming bladder.

and tail feathers are drawn.
An ostrich in its wild state is terribly

She had not responded at the first call of the commission. She stated that she had received her subpoena and thought

ROADS DISAGREE
AND MAY PARTATLANTA & KNOXVILLE DON'T
LIKE SEABOARD DIVISION.

R. SPALDING TALKS FREELY

Says the Letter Line Did Not Allow the Proper Pro Rata in Dividing Western Freight—The Knoxville Line May Discontinue Its Connection with the Seaboard and Make New Connections.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway and the Seaboard Air-Line are at odds over the pro rata which the former road shall be allowed on shipment of merchandise from the east via the latter road into Knoxville over the former road. The Seaboard Air-Line has no western outlet from Atlanta, and previous to this time it has been turning over all of its business from the east, for Knoxville, to the Western and Atlantic road at this place for transportation to Marietta, where it was delivered to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway. In a recent settlement for goods handled over the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern road, the Seaboard Air-Line failed to allow the other line the pro rata which was said to have been agreed upon. The matter was brought to the attention of the officials of the road, and it was agreed not to accept any more consignments from the S. A. L. unless the old rate was lived up to.

Mr. E. C. Spaulding, vice president of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway, said this morning that the S. A. L. secured the long haul on goods from the east for Knoxville, that the Western and Atlantic received its full local rate from Atlanta to Marietta, and that the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern was left with the bag to hold. To haul the freight at the rate which the connecting line wanted his road to accept would be disastrous, as it would not pay the expense in operating the trains. Without turning their freight over to the Southern at this place the S. A. L. cannot enter Knoxville, and unless an agreement is soon reached traffic arrangements will likely be entered into with the Atlantic Coast Line. Officials of the companies interested are now conferring, and it is probable that the trouble can be amicably adjusted within a few days.

RATE COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY.

An important meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Freight association will be held at the Ponce de Leon hotel, in St. Augustine, Wednesday. The committee will consider routine business, and will probably be in session during the remainder of the present week.

NOTES OF THE RAILROADS.

Colonel H. S. Haines, commissioner of the Southern States Freight association, is in Savannah, where he was called Saturday night to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Colonel Owens, general manager of the Atlantic and Gulf railway, who was drowned at Norfolk last Friday afternoon. Colonel Owens was one of the best-known railroad men in the south. He was well known in Atlanta, and was formerly connected with the Plant system.

Travel to the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham this year will be heavier than usual. Commissioner Richardson, of the Southern States Freight association, has just issued circulars to the passenger departments of the roads which are members of the association notifying them of the rates which will be allowed for these occasions. For civilians a rate of one fare for the round trip will prevail, with a limit of final return of fifteen days. For regular military companies in uniform with brass bands accompanying them, twenty-five or more on one ticket, a rate of one cent per mile per capita will be allowed, with gratuities added, with a final limit to March 10.

A rate of one fare for the round trip to Washington on account of the inauguration ceremonies has been announced by the railroads. Tickets will be sold on March 1, 2 and 3, with a final limit to March 4.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway has formed its permanent organization. On November 4 a temporary organization was announced which was to hold until the annual election, which was held in this city a few days ago. At this meeting the stockholders met and elected the following board of directors: Henry K. McHarg, General Horace Porter and Walton Ferguson, of New York; E. C. Spaulding, A. W. Smith and Joseph McWilliams, general managers; H. W. Oliver, secretary and treasurer; Alex. and Victor Smith, general counsel.

R. T. Cheatham, division freight agent of the Seaboard Air-Line, returned this morning.

PERFECT
MANHOOD

There's no reason why any man, these days, should be a physical wreck or a victim of heedless excesses. We mean it. Here's proof:

"I would give \$10,000 to have had a copy of 'Complete Manhood and How to Attain It,' ten years ago. It contains the mightiest hygienic truth ever gathered between covers."

Laziness, idleness, mind-wandering, indecision, melancholy, bashfulness, nervousness, dreamy, low thoughts, secret vices, habits of society, failure of function, wasting of organs, flabbiness of muscle, irregular circulation and a hundred other symptoms and complications all pointing to untimely death, are scientifically touched upon in

"Complete Manhood"

and intelligent home treatment so plainly set forth that the most advanced cases, if promptly and as fully human skill, can be promptly and satisfactorily cured by following the advice therein given.

Remember the above and send for a copy. It will restore your lost strength and, in time, save your life. Thousands have proved its value.

One copy sent, in sealed plain wrapper, to any sincere inquirer by

THE MEDICAL COMPANY,
Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTON IS
VERY STEADYOPENS LOWER, AFTER WHICH
NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

RECEIPTS ON LIBERAL SCALE

Stocks are strong at the opening, but weaken and sell off—Wheat weak and 5-8c lower—Full Reports of the Market, Local and Foreign—Table of Quotations.

First cable from Liverpool quoted spot cotton easier, at unchanged prices; sales 100,000 bales. The second quoted prices 1-32d lower; middling 2 15-16d, against 2 15-16d on Saturday.

Opening prices on arrivals were 1 to 2-64d lower with the tone quiet, the close ending an additional 1-64d loss, with the tone quiet.

In New York futures opened with a full response in most months to the decline in Liverpool, March and May showing declines of 3 points, the other months from 4 to 10 points under Saturday's final figures.

Up to 12 o'clock the market was very dull with fluctuations confined to a narrow range, the opening (8 9/16) being the highest and 8 1/2 the lowest, and 12 o'clock ruling at 8 1/2.

Telegraphic service with the south was interrupted by stormy weather, which in a great measure, accounts for the dullness.

The following are receipts today at places named compared with the same day last year:

1897. 1896. 1895.

Galveston..... 8,822 4,045 4,045

New Orleans..... 3,928 2,712 2,712

Mobile..... 1,708 794 794

Savannah..... 3,700 1,726 1,726

Charleston..... 1,398 652 652

Norfolk..... 888 1,479 1,479

Augusta..... 2,159 864 864

Memphis..... 4,500 2,459 2,459

Houston..... 10,500 12,500 12,500

Estimated receipts at all ports \$3,000,000 against 18,275 last year.

It is said Liverpool declined owing to reports from this side that the movement would be 100,000 bales, whereas well posted people do not look for more than 150,000.

Interior stocks indicate that the movement will not be so large as last year, and if Europe gets over her scare about the plague they will look at present prices as cheap and come in to market.

Spot cotton in New York reduced 1-16c; middling 7 3-16c; sales 1,535.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS

1897. 1896. 1897. 1896. 1897. 1896.

Saturday..... 147 238 600 930 1,729 1,729

Sunday..... 228 149 600 930 1,729 1,729

Tuesday..... 228 149 600 930 1,729 1,729

Wednesday..... 228 149 600 930 1,729 1,729

Thursday..... 228 149 600 930 1,729 1,729

Friday..... 228 149 600 930 1,729 1,729

Total..... 1,170 427 600 930 1,729 1,729

The following were the closing bid quotations for cotton futures in New Orleans yesterday:

MONTHS. Opening. Highest. Lowest. Today's Close. Yesterday's Close.

January..... 6 9/16 6 8/16 6 7/16 6 8/16 6 8/16

February..... 6 8/16 6 7/16 6 6/16 6 7/16 6 7/16

March..... 6 7/16 6 6/16 6 5/16 6 6/16 6 6/16

April..... 6 6/16 6 5/16 6 4/16 6 5/16 6 5/16

May..... 6 5/16 6 4/16 6 3/16 6 4/16 6 4/16

June..... 6 4/16 6 3/16 6 2/16 6 3/16 6 3/16

July..... 6 3/16 6 2/16 6 1/16 6 2/16 6 2/16

August..... 6 2/16 6 1/16 6 0/16 6 1/16 6 1/16

September..... 6 1/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 1/16 6 1/16

October..... 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16

November..... 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16

December..... 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16 6 0/16

Closed steady; sales 125,000 bales.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened active and at generally higher prices, the entire list participating in the advance.

Immediately after the opening there were slight concessions, but at 12 o'clock the active list was generally higher than the close on Saturday, Chicago Gas being the only exception, but its loss was only 1/2 per cent.

The advances were only fractional, General Electric leading.

Burlington made further gains Saturday. The advance last week is said to be due mainly to short covering, but there is evidence that Boston interests, which sold out on the recent decline, have again been buyers. Most people who know something about the company are of the opinion that the 4 per cent rate of distribution will be maintained at the first meeting this year.

STOCK.

Atchafalpa..... 117 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2

Am. Sugar Ref. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

C. & O. St. L. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Chgo. & N. O. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Land O' Lakes 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & W. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Edison Elec. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Amer. Tobacco 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Interior Central 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Lake Shore 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

National Lead 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & N. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Norfolk Southern 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Southern Ry. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Norfolk & Pam. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

New York Central 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Omaha 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Pacific Mail 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Reading 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

St. Paul 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Am. Cotton Oil 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Western Union 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Am. Spool Co. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

U. S. Leather 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Manhattan 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STOCKS AND COUNTRY BONDS.

Atchafalpa..... 117 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2

Am. Sugar Ref. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

C. & O. St. L. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Chgo. & N. O. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Land O' Lakes 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & W. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Edison Elec. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Amer. Tobacco 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Interior Central 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Lake Shore 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

National Lead 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & N. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Norfolk Southern 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

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Land O' Lakes 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & W. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Edison Elec. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Amer. Tobacco 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Interior Central 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Lake Shore 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

National Lead 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

L. & N. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Norfolk Southern 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Southern Ry. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Norfolk & Pam. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

New York Central 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Omaha 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Pacific Mail 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Reading 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

St. Paul 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Am. Cotton Oil 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Western Union 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Am. Spool Co. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

U. S. Leather 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Manhattan 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STOCKS AND COUNTRY BONDS.

Atchafalpa..... 117 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2

Am. Sugar Ref. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

C. & O. St. L. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Chgo. & N. O

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purges, regulates, purifies, cleanses and strengthens. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the eyes, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, turning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above named disorders.

Price 25c a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Write to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock box 26, New York, for book of advice.

SUPERB NEW STERLING SILVER.

Latest Designs For the Spring Season.

The most attractive line of the celebrated GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY to be found South.

CHAS. W. CRANKSHAW, JEWELER.

22 WHITEHALL STREET, Corner Alabama.

R. S. Crutcher FURNITURE and BABY CARRIAGES At CUT PRICES.

J. COVINGTON, Renting Agent, 19 S. FORSYTH ST. TELEPHONE 1619.

A Specialty Made of Renting Houses and Attending to Collections.

LANDLORDS

If you have houses to rent, list them with me. My rent list is a little low at present, but applications are many for desirable homes. I give my personal attention to all business with tenants, and look after your interest as I would my own. I now have on file several applications for good houses, and by listing your property with me at once, can secure you a good tenant. Call at 19 S. Forsyth Street, and see me, or drop me a postal to call.

J. COVINGTON, Renting Agent, 19 SOUTH FORSTH ST.

Piles and Fistula Treated.

NO KNIFE USED. NO PAIN. A Positive Cure Guaranteed in Every Case Undertaken. No Confinement to House While Under Treatment. Particulars Free. Call or Write. DR. TUCKER, 16 North Broad St.



DRS. CARNES, VETERINARY SURGEONS. Graduates of Toronto, Canada. We have opened a Veterinary Hospital and office at 133 Marietta st., also a fancy horse-shoeing shop. We personally inspect all horses coming to our hospital, extra charge. In connection with our hospital we use an operating table for the horse—it will run up and down and see it. Also, we clip horses. 133 Marietta st. Telephone 86. Open day and night. DRS. C. A. BARNES.

BIG DIVIDENDS. The E. S. Dean Company, of New York, made for their customers 45 per cent in December. Several prominent Atlanta people participated in these profits. Parties wishing to invest \$25 to \$100 on which they can draw dividends every fifteen days of 10 to 20 per cent, call on or address Joseph P. Brannon, 400 Lowndes building, Atlanta, southern branch office of the E. S. Dean Company. Their safe system of investments is explained in their book how less is impossible and profits enormous. Six and a half years of successful business without loss to any Capital paid in \$100,000. Highest references. Investigate and you will be convinced.

Wall Paper and Window Shades. The largest and handsomest line ever brought to the city. Beautiful blended friezes, new and fancy designs, including cheap, medium and better grades. We have more than fifty shades of grain with handsome blended friezes and match ceilings. We have a complete line of window shades from 25 cents to \$1.50—plain and decorated, all sizes of Holland shades, with or without fringe. Samples of wall-paper sent to out-of-town customers.

Phone 77. 40 Marietta Street.

HOLLIS ON THE SOLDIER BOYS

CAPTAIN OF GUARDS TELLS OF THE SITUATION.

SAYS OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

On the Rifle Range and in Camp North. They Are Looking Forward to a Great Time, Which Will Not Only Be a Recreation for Them but Also a Training School—Captain Hollis Says That the Gate City Guard Will Not Be Behind in Either the Rifle Practice or the Camping and They Expect to Show the Other Companies What Constitutes Fine Drilling.

Captain J. B. Hollis, of the Gate City Guard, is one of the oldest as well as one of the leading military men of the city. He was a member of the guard at the time of its reorganization in 1876, and served with that company until he resigned to organize the Atlanta Zouaves. His success with that company is a matter of record.

Suffice it to say that he soon brought it up to a high standard and made it known all over the state. He has been with the Guard for several consecutive years as captain and is well liked, not only by his



CAPTAIN J. B. HOLLIS.

men, but also by all who are connected with the state service.

In speaking of the military situation and of what is likely to be done during the coming year Captain Hollis said:

Military Outlook Is Bright. "The outlook for the Georgia militia during the ensuing year is very bright. As is well known, the legislature has increased the appropriation from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and this means much to the boys. It means that we will have overcoats and blankets, and if we are now called out on any special work we can go and feel that we will not freeze to death or contract an attack of pneumonia.

"On the rifle range it is probable that a great work will be done. To my mind, next to properly drilling and equipping a company, there is nothing so important as for the men to learn the proper use of the rifle. It teaches them that the militia is not a plaything and wins confidence in the people in the militia, gives the officers confidence in their men and gives the men confidence in themselves.

"The Guard has a team which I think will do great things on the range. It is composed of the very best material in the company which could be utilized, and is being coached by Mr. W. B. Purpitt, who is probably the second best shot in the state, and who is a member of our company. The troops will go into camp next summer, and from the present outlook the equipment will be a greater success than it has ever been before. The Guard will go in company with the other battalions of the fifth regiment, and it is intended to have a special drill in the city.

Will Buy New Uniforms. At a recent meeting of the Gate City Guard it was decided that all of the old uniforms should be relegated to the rear and new ones bought. The old uniforms have been in service for several years and many of them have become ragged and worn. In view of these facts, it was decided that the company's money which is in the treasury will be invested in new and up-to-date uniforms.

A committee has been appointed to look after the matter and to accept bids from those firms in the country which make a specialty of making uniforms. The firms were communicated with some time ago and nearly all of the bids have been received. They are now being considered by the committee and it is probable that within the next few days the contract will be let.

When the company next parades on the streets the members will be dressed in their new uniforms, and the new overcoats will be issued to the state troops out of the appropriation which was recently made by the general assembly. It will be remembered that it was an understood thing when the appropriation was made that the greater part of the money was to be expended in equipping the volunteers of the state with overcoats.

The Gibson living picture entertainment will be given at the Grand opera house next Thursday evening, instead of the Kimball house. This change has been made because the Kimball house ballroom is not large enough to accommodate the audience expected, there being an unusually large demand for tickets. This change will, of course, be advantageous in every way. The audience can be comfortably seated and will be able to view the stage from better vantage points. The affair will certainly be a great success, and a very brilliant one.

BROTHERS FIGHT TO DEATH.

On Uses a Shotgun on the Other, the Latter Drops Dead.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Eufaula, Ala., January 18.—Information of a serious difficulty at Spring Hill, twenty-one miles north of here, was learned this morning.

George and Joe Grant, brothers and prominent citizens of the place, quarreled over some trouble Saturday, when the former seized a shot gun and emptied its contents in the latter's side.

The wounded man is yet alive, but may die at any time. George Grant, who did the shooting, dropped dead this morning, but from what cause could not be learned.

It is known that he had been drinking heavily. Both men were married.

A BIG BATTLE FOR SOULS

CHICAGO SALVATIONISTS WILL START A CRUSADE.

Booth Tucker Will Be the Leader, and Major Swift Will Aid Him.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Chicago, January 18.—All this week the salvation army will wage a special war on sin in Chicago. At 6:30 o'clock this evening the campaign will begin, the longest open-air salvation army demonstration ever made by that organization.

While the crowds are going home from their work, services will be conducted in State street, and that gay thoroughfare will be filled by the salvationists from Monroe to Jackson streets, a distance of two long blocks.

At 8 o'clock members of the army will meet at association hall and march down the levee with sound of cymbals, praying for the denizens of that benighted district. Wednesday and Thursday the most sinful portions of the West Side of Englewood will be invaded in the same manner, while Friday is to be devoted to the northwest portion of the city. Saturday and Sunday there will be a two days' "soul battle," and at the first attack on Satan, Commander-in-chief and Mrs. Booth-Tucker and other leading salvationists, as well as Mayor Swift and President Harper, of the University of Chicago, will be leaders of the various meetings.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Baptist ministers of Atlanta have taken the devil by the horns and are going to give him a tussle for supremacy in the Gate City. They propose to make a hard fight and an earnest fight which will be sanctioned by every Christian loving man and woman in this city. The movement for this fight has been growing for the past two weeks. At first evangelistic prayer meetings were held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Last week prayer meetings were held at all the Baptist churches each evening during the week.

The pastors of the various Baptist churches met in their regular weekly conference at the First Baptist church this morning at 9:30 o'clock. At this meeting it was decided to hold noon day services each day during the present week at the First church, while services will be held every evening at four of the Baptist churches in this city.

The first service at the First Baptist church was held this morning and was conducted by Dr. J. D. Winchester. The service was well attended and much interest was manifested in the meetings which are to follow during the week at this church and the four other churches.

At the service tomorrow morning, Rev. B. F. Collier will lead, while on Wednesday morning Rev. Alex W. Bealer will conduct the services. On Thursday morning Dr. R. L. Motley will conduct the meeting, and on Friday morning they will close for the week, being conducted by Rev. A. A. Marshall.

The four churches at which the revival services will be conducted during the week are the Central Baptist church, the Jackson Hill Baptist church, the Capitol Avenue Baptist church and the Third Baptist church. The services at the Central church will be conducted by Rev. S. P. Bell, at the Jackson Hill by Dr. W. W. Jones, at the Capitol Avenue by Rev. J. J. Van Ness, and at the Third by Rev. S. Y. Jameson.

VETS WILL MEET TONIGHT.

The Confederate veterans will hold an interesting meeting tonight in their hall in the Gate City Guard's armory. Several matters of great importance to the veterans themselves and to the public will be discussed and a full meeting is desired. Among the matters which will come up at the meeting will be the question of the picture of General Lee which has been causing so much comment of late throughout the state.

Another thing will be the historical papers which will be read. It will be remembered that at the last meeting a lively discussion arose over a point in one of the papers. Tonight the historians of the association will be armed with facts and will be prepared to answer all questions which are put to him. The meeting starts promptly at 8 o'clock, and all of the veterans in the city are requested to be present.

CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING WAS HELD THIS MORNING.

OFFICIALS SUBMIT REPORTS

Excellent Showing Made by the Company During the Past Year—All of the Old Directors Were Re-Elected—They Will Meet Wednesday and Elect Officers—A Dividend of 1 Per Cent Is Favored for April 1st and Another One for the Same Amount Later—Resumé of the Year with the Road.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company was held in the office of the president, Mr. Joel Hurt, room 221 Equitable building, at 11 o'clock this morning.

It was presided over by the president, and all the business had been transacted, and the meeting was over by 12:30 o'clock. At the meeting the annual report of President Hurt and Vice President and General Manager Woodruff were read, which shows that the company is in an excellent condition and that for the first time in its history it is now on the eve of declaring a dividend.

The report of President Hurt, which was read to the stockholders, in part was as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., January 18, 1897.—To the Stockholders of the Atlanta Consolidated

Street Railway Company: At your last annual meeting in May the date for holding the annual meeting of the company was changed from May to January. The period included in the reports made to you today cover the operations of the company for eight months, from April 30 to December 31st last.

"The report of your general manager shows the condition of the company and the results of operations for eight months. It will be seen that the profits of this period were \$130,320.91, and that after deducting from this amount disbursements in interest and taxes amounting to \$28,007.71, there is remaining a net profit of \$102,313.20.

"To understand well the operations of the company for the year it will be necessary to make comparisons with previous operations. It is hardly fair to compare the operations for '96, because of the fact that during the year '96 the exposition in Atlanta swelled the company's receipts abnormally. We, therefore, compare the business for eight months of '96 with the corresponding period of '94. The total receipts for this period in '94 were \$295,855.65, operating expenses \$115,891.27, leaving a profit of \$179,964.38. The receipts for a like period

in '96 were \$288,984.08, operating expenses \$121,684.50, leaving a profit of \$167,299.58. It will be seen that the increase in receipts of the year '96 over the year '94 was 25 per cent, while the increase in operating expenses was only 5 per cent.

"Your general manager has pointed out some of the special reasons for the reduction in the expense of operation. "It is fair to assume that the receipts of the company will show a corresponding increase another year, and it is believed that the increase in operating expenses will not be in greater proportion than that shown in the past two years."

The Directors Elected.

The stockholders were well pleased with the reports of the officers and they were received with thanks. The election of directors was then gone into, which resulted



ERNEST WOODRUFF.

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SECOND ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We want to say a few words to you about bicycles, particularly our bicycles, and as we would much rather you would read this through than cast it aside, we shall be brief and to the point.

We sell the best bicycles that money and brains can produce. We sell a hundred dollar wheel for \$100, and a fifty dollar wheel for \$50. We have no "hundred dollar wheels" for \$37.50, and neither has any one else. We are an old established and reliable house. We stand behind what we sell, and we keep our customers happy.

1897 COLUMBIAS AND HARTFORDS. The 1897 Columbia is out-price \$100, and there is no other one announcement which creates as much interest among the cycling public, as the simple statement that the Columbia people have brought out a new model.

The Columbia is in a class all by itself. There are no comparisons to be made with other wheels, and we know of no other wheel that brings \$100 every time. All other wheels must be compared with Hartfords, pattern 7 and 8. These will be listed and sold at \$15, which is more than most "100" wheels actually bring, net.

We also offer at \$50 patterns 1 and 2. Hartford, sold last season for \$30. No such value for the money is offered by any other responsible concern.

EQUIPMENTS. We offer a choice of gears, pedals, wood or steel handle bars of various shapes, and other minor fittings. Christy, and a full line of Garford plain and padded saddles will be regularly fitted.

EXCHANGES. One of the best methods of determining the real value of a bicycle is to find out what you can get for it second-hand. You can sell a year old Columbia for more than most "hundred dollar" wheels actually bring new. Fifty then, the lot of the man who bought last season an unknown make, the product of a since-exploited factory, or a dry goods store wheel, and who wants to sell out or trade in!

While we do not solicit exchanges on other than our own wheels, we shall take a limited number of other makes at their market value. First come, first served.

INSTALLMENT TERMS. We make an extra charge of \$1 per month on 1897 Columbias sold on the installment plan, 15 cents per month on all other new and second-hand machines.

RENTALS AND REPAIRS. We have a stock of Columbia singles and tandems and hire at reasonable rates. Our store contains a thoroughly equipped repair shop, in charge of an expert machinist from the factory. Our work is unexcelled and our charges reasonable. We solicit your repair work.

RIDING ACADEMY. We have a large and convenient riding school in charge of competent instructors. Our charge will be 50 cents per lesson, which amount will be refunded if the machine is purchased from us.

GUARANTEE. When we state that we will, during the season of 1897, take the same care of our riders that we always have, we believe that the public will appreciate that we can say no more on the guarantee subject.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our new store, in the Columbia building, have a talk with us, get a catalogue and try an 1897 Columbia or Hartford. Respectfully yours, Columbia Building, Cor. Houston and Pryor Streets.

In the entire old board being re-elected as follows: Joel Hurt, R. J. Lowry, S. M. Inman, W. C. Sanders, E. Woodruff, W. L. Moore, H. E. V. Palmer, H. A. Inman, J. C. Payne, J. T. Dargan and H. M. McKeldin. After the directors were re-elected a few changes were made in the by-laws of the company and the meeting adjourned.

The directors will meet in annual session next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time the election of officers will take place.

A POLE SUSPECTED.

Thought to Have Been Connected with the Cahaba Bridge Wreck.

This morning Deputy Sheriff James Ball arrived in this city with a Pole named Sam Palatka, who is suspected of being connected with the wrecking of the railroad train at the Cahaba river, in Alabama, on December 28 last, when twenty-eight persons were killed.

Palatka told a great deal about the accident while in Eatonton, Ga., where he was arrested, and his actions excited suspicion.

Palatka refused to talk to a representative of The Evening Constitution or any one else. He can speak English.

It is said that he has made a statement very damaging to himself, and there will be strong evidence brought out against him.

The prisoner will be taken to Birmingham this afternoon.

QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

The Use of Tobacco Extending Among European Women.

From The Washington Times. According to Les Annales, the empress of Austria smokes from thirty to forty cigarettes a day. The dowager empress of Russia is a constant smoker, but confines her indulgence to her own private apartments, apparently in deference to the feelings of the young czarina, who is opposed to the use of cigarettes, which has become prevalent among the women in the best society in St. Petersburg.

The Queen of Roumania, the queen regent of Spain, Queen Amelia of Portugal, who in this respect follows the example of her mother, the wife of the Comte de Paris, and the queen of Italy are all smokers.

"In France," Les Annales continues, "the association of men and women in all kinds of sports has been the cause of a greater degree of intimacy, and has brought us to accept the cigarette, whose use is extending among young women of the most exclusive circles. Even the most critical no longer protest when two rosy lips send out a few puffs of smoke between a couple of games of tennis. Besides, our grandmothers loved tobacco. The duchess of Chartres and the duchess of Bourbon, under Louis XIV even went so far as to smoke pipes; yes, pipes, my dears. And in the 'Letters of a Traveler' we read that George Sand always kept tobacco on hand for her own personal use.

"In all times Spanish women have smoked, and not only cigarettes, but cigars. Mañon, in his 'Memoirs,' tells us this without mincing matters. And they smoke in England and the United States, although in the latter country it is only recently that women have begun to use tobacco. There was a story in 1811 that not long ago to the effect that three young girls in Louisville, Ky., were seen smoking by a policeman and were arrested. The judge, although recognizing that the accused were not conforming to the proprieties, felt bound to release them, because they were violating no law."

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YOU CAN REACH THEM



FOR THE PRICES HAVE GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

Fur Collars Fur Collarets Fur Boas

CLOAKS AND BLANKETS DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Lots of handsome goods, odds and ends of our regular lines, offered you at much less than they cost to produce.

CLEARING SALE PRICES In Every Department This Week.

M. RICH & BROS.

COAL AT CUT PRICES

Highest Grade Jellico Lump, \$4.00 Per Ton. Highest Grade Jellico Nut .. \$3.50 Per Ton.

GEORGIA COAL CO. 48 W. ALABAMA STREET. TELEPHONE 794.

A Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Youngster! The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Of Atlanta, Ga.

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1894.

Insurance written 1894..... \$946,000 Insurance written 1895..... 1,858,000 Insurance written 1896..... 2,148,000

Total amount written..... \$4,952,000 Gained during the unprecedented hard year of 1896 over 1895.. \$290,000

This association has never had a death claim due and unpaid. It is a Grand Southern Success. For cost or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager, EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Brooklyn Oil Heaters!

No smoke or odor; light, portable and so perfectly constructed that a child can use them; impossible to turn them too low or too high.

Everything in Kitchen Ware.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO., CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA STREETS.

Bennett Printing House. ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. Legal Blanks a Specialty. 21 S. Broad St., Atlanta.

KEILEY & DUNN CO. Best Grades, Lowest Prices. Jellico, Anthracite, Alabama, Steam and Domestic. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Office 45 Marietta Street. Phones 342-388.

R. S. Crutcher 53 PEACHTREE ST. Just received large shipment of China and Japanese Matting from \$5 per roll up.